

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

9 MARY KEATING and WILLIAM KEATING,) 3:08-cv-00609-RCJ-RAM
10 Plaintiffs,)
11 v.) ORDER
12 JAMES ARTHUR GIBBONS, JR., in his)
individual and official capacities, ANDREW)
CLINGER, in his individual and official)
capacities; the STATE OF NEVADA; DOES)
I-XX, inclusive; DOES XXI-XXX, inclusive,)
15 Defendants.)

17 Currently before this Court is a Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings (#46) filed by
18 Defendants James Arthur Gibbons, Jr. (“The Governor”), Andrew Clinger (“Clinger”) and State
19 of Nevada (“State”) (collectively “Defendants”). Plaintiff Mary Keating (“Keating”) filed a Motion
20 to Amend Complaint (#66). Oral argument on these motions was heard before the Court on
21 March 12, 2010.

I. BACKGROUND

23 Plaintiff Keating has worked for the State of Nevada as a classified employee for over
24 25 years, during which time she alleges she consistently received good job performance
25 reviews. In 2001, Keating was appointed to an Administrative Services Officer (ASO) IV
26 position with the Department of Administration in accordance with NRS 284.3775(1). In 2002,
27 Keating was placed on permanent status as Division Administrator in the ASO IV position. Her
28 duties in this position included oversight of expenditures made by the Governor of the State

1 of Nevada and his Administration. Accordingly, in March and April of 2007, Keating became
2 aware of the Governor's excessive personal use of his state-owned cell phone, which
3 apparently included extensive text messaging to a woman who was not the Governor's wife.
4 Keating raised this issue with Clinger, the Director of the Department of Administration, and
5 the matter was apparently brought to the attention of the Governor's office. As a result, the
6 Governor eventually reimbursed the State for his use of the cell phone for personal calls and
7 texts.

8 On or about May 15, 2008, Keating was told by Clinger that her employment with the
9 State was being terminated. According to Keating, she was not counseled or warned of any
10 job deficiency and received no progressive discipline, advance notice or right to a hearing
11 before being notified of the termination. The only explanation given for the employment action
12 was that Keating did not "get along." Keating was told that, as an alternative to being
13 terminated, she could choose to resign, retire or accept a temporary ASO IV position in the
14 Department of Conservation and Natural Resources. Keating felt she had no choice but to
15 accept the temporary position. Keating was subsequently hired into a permanent ASO IV
16 position in the Department of Health and Human Services.

17 Apparently, about five weeks prior to Keating's transfer from her Department of
18 Administration position, members of the press had contacted the Governor's office and
19 requested the Governor's cell phone and text message records. According to Keating, she
20 was informed that her employment in the Department of Administration was terminated
21 because the Governor believed Keating had leaked information to the press about his
22 excessive personal use of his State-owned cell phone. Keating therefore claims that Clinger
23 and the Governor retaliated against her based upon their belief that Keating spoke to the press
24 about the Governor's cell phone use. Keating also claims that Clinger retaliated against her
25 because she had complained about Clinger's sexually oriented conduct in the workplace in
26 March of 2006.

27 Keating asserts that the Governor, Clinger and Ben Kieckhefer, Press Secretary to
28 Gibbons, issued a false statement to the press in October of 2008 to explain that the

1 employment action taken against Keating was "work performance related." Keating claims that
 2 some of her co-workers perceive the employment action taken against her to be a form of
 3 punishment for reporting the Governor's cell-phone activity or some other unknown
 4 wrongdoing.

5 Plaintiff filed this lawsuit in state court on October 24, 2008, asserting claims of civil
 6 rights violations pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and various state law claims. Plaintiff seeks
 7 damages and injunctive relief in the form of reinstatement to her former position in the Nevada
 8 Department of Administration. On November 18, 2008, Defendants successfully removed the
 9 action to federal court. After Defendants filed their Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings,
 10 Plaintiff moved for leave to amend and attached a proposed Amended Complaint. The
 11 Amended Complaint (Motion to Amend (#66), Ex. A) indicates that Plaintiff seeks to eliminate
 12 her claims of civil conspiracy and loss of consortium asserted in the original complaint.
 13 Plaintiff also seeks to add Kieckhefer as a new defendant based upon his alleged involvement
 14 in issuing the defamatory press release regarding the reason Keating was eliminated from the
 15 Department of Administration. In addition, Plaintiff seeks to add a cause of action against all
 16 defendants for termination/demotion in violation of NRS Chapter 284.

17 III. LEGAL STANDARDS

18 A. Motion to Amend

19 When a party can no longer amend a pleading as a matter of right under Rule 15(a),
 20 the party must either petition the court for leave to amend or obtain consent from the adverse
 21 parties. Fed.R.Civ.P. 15(a); Keniston v. Roberts, 717 F.2d 1295, 1300 (9th Cir. 1983). Leave
 22 to amend "shall be freely given when justice so requires." Id.; Keniston, 717 F.2d at 1300.
 23 This policy is to be applied with "extreme liberality." Eminence Capital, LLC v. Aspeon, Inc.,
 24 316 F.3d 1048, 1051 (9th Cir. 2003). However, a district court may deny leave to amend "due
 25 to undue delay, bad faith or dilatory motive on the part of the movant, repeated failure to cure
 26 deficiencies by amendments previously allowed, undue prejudice to the opposing party by
 27 virtue of allowance of the amendment, and by futility of the amendment." Manzarek v. St. Paul
 28 Fire & Marine Ins. Co., 519 F.3d 1025, 1034 (9th Cir. 2008) (internal quotations and citations

1 omitted). Prejudice to the defendant is the most important factor, but amendment may be
 2 denied upon a sufficiently strong showing of the other factors. See Eminence Capital, 316
 3 F.3d at 1300.

4 **B. Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings**

5 "After the pleadings are closed, but within such time as not to delay the trial, any party
 6 may move for judgment on the pleadings." Fed.R.Civ.P. 12(c). "Judgment on the pleadings
 7 is proper when the moving party clearly establishes on the face of the pleadings that no
 8 material issue of fact remains to be resolved and that it is entitled to judgment as a matter of
 9 law." Hal Roach Studios, Inc. v. Richard Feiner & Co., Inc., 896 F.2d 1542, 1550 (9th Cir.
 10 1989).

11 In this case, Rule 12(c) is used to raise the defense of failure to state a claim.
 12 Therefore, the motion for judgment on the pleadings faces the same test as a motion under
 13 Rule 12(b)(6) - dismissal is proper "only if it is clear that no relief could be granted under any
 14 set of facts that could be proven consistent with the allegations." See McGlinchy v. Shell
 15 Chemical Co., 845 F.2d 802, 810 (9th Cir. 1988) (quoting Hishon v. King & Spalding, 467 U.S.
 16 69, 73 (1984)). Thus, not only must the court accept all material allegations in the complaint
 17 as true, but the complaint must be construed, and all doubts resolved, in the light most
 18 favorable to the plaintiff. Id. Nonetheless, conclusory allegations without more are insufficient
 19 to defeat a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim. Id.

20 **IV. ANALYSIS**

21 **A. Plaintiff's Motion to Amend**

22 For the following reasons, the Court finds that justice requires it to grant Plaintiff's
 23 request to amend her complaint. First, permitting the amendment will not unduly delay the
 24 case because full discovery has not yet occurred. Second, allowing the amendment will not
 25 unduly prejudice Defendants, as they have responded to Plaintiff's amended allegations in
 26 their Opposition to the Motion to Amend. Third, there is no indication that Plaintiff's request
 27 to amend is done in bad faith. Defendants oppose the proposed amendment, primarily on the
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1 basis that "claims against Kieckhefer are futile, as they would be subject to dismissal" and
 2 Keating has no claim under NRS 284.383-90 because she was not dismissed or demoted.
 3 In other words, Defendants argue that the proposed amendment would be futile.

4 However, under Rule 15's extreme liberality standard, Plaintiff's motion to amend
 5 cannot be denied as futile. "The proper test to be applied when determining the legal
 6 sufficiency of a proposed amendment is identical to the one used when considering the
 7 sufficiency of a pleading challenged under Rule 12(b)(6)." Miller v. Rykoff-Sexton, Inc., 845
 8 F.2d 209, 214 (9th Cir. 1988). Although the basis of Plaintiff's new claims may not be entirely
 9 clear at this time, accepting the factual allegations of the proposed Amended Complaint as
 10 true and construing them in the light most favorable to Plaintiff, the claims withstand a Rule
 11 12(b)(6) motion. To find otherwise would require the Court to conduct a detailed and
 12 speculative analysis of Plaintiff's claims, and such analysis is inappropriate at this stage.

13 **B. Constitutional Claims Under 42 U.S.C. § 1983**

14 Plaintiff brings claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 against the Governor, Clinger and
 15 Kieckhefer in their individual and official capacities as employees of the State of Nevada.
 16 However, a claim against a municipal officer in his official capacity is essentially a claim
 17 against the municipal entity. See Kentucky v. Graham, 473 U.S. 159, 166 (1985). Therefore,
 18 Plaintiff's official capacity claims against the individuals are redundant because the State of
 19 Nevada is already a named Defendant subject to Plaintiff's section 1983 claims. Accordingly,
 20 the Court dismisses Plaintiff's claims asserted against the individual Defendants in their official
 21 capacity. This leaves Plaintiff with section 1983 claims against the individual Defendants in
 22 their individual capacity.

23 Plaintiff alleges that her First and Fourteenth Amendment rights were violated by the
 24 individual Defendants. Section 1983 requires a plaintiff to prove that (1) a person acting under
 25 color of state law (2) committed an act that deprived him of some right, privilege, or immunity
 26 protected by the Constitution or federal law. Federation of African Am. Contrs. v. City of
 27 Oakland, 96 F.3d 1204, 1216 (9th Cir. 1996); Vandermeer v. Douglas County, 15 F. Supp.2d

1 970, 984 -85 (D.Nev. 1998). The first inquiry in any section 1983 action is whether the plaintiff
 2 has been deprived of a right secured by the Constitution or federal laws. See Baker v.
 3 McCollan, 443 U.S. 137, 142-47 (1979); see also Allen v. Portland, 73 F.3d 232, 235 (9th Cir.
 4 1995).

5 1. First Amendment Claims

6 Plaintiff claims that the Governor and Clinger retaliated against her because they
 7 believed she spoke to the press about the Governor's excessive personal text messaging on
 8 his state-owned cell phone. Plaintiff also asserts that Clinger retaliated against her for
 9 complaining about his inappropriate sexually-oriented conduct with his wife in the workplace.
 10 To prevail on her First Amendment retaliation claim, Plaintiff must show that: (1) she engaged
 11 in constitutionally protected speech; (2) Defendants took an adverse employment action
 12 against her; and (3) Plaintiff's speech was a "substantial or motivating" factor for the adverse
 13 employment action. Marable v. Nitchman, 511 F.3d 924, 929 (9th Cir. 2007) (citing Coszalter
 14 v. City of Salem, 320 F.3d 968, 973 (9th Cir. 2003)). The Ninth Circuit recently clarified and
 15 explained the appropriate approach to assessing a First Amendment retaliation claim in Eng
 16 v. Cooley, 552 F.3d 1062, 1070 (9th Cir. 2009). The court outlined a five-step series of factors
 17 to be considered in a First Amendment retaliation case: (1) whether the plaintiff spoke on a
 18 matter of public concern; (2) whether the plaintiff spoke as a private citizen or public employee;
 19 (3) whether the plaintiff's protected speech was a substantial or motivating factor in an adverse
 20 employment action; (4) whether the state had an adequate justification for treating the
 21 employee differently from other members of the general public; and (5) whether the state
 22 would have taken the adverse employment action even absent the protected speech. Id.
 23 Because these are sequential steps, failure to fulfill any one of the Eng factors necessarily
 24 concludes the inquiry. See Huppert v. City of Pittsburg, 574 F.3d 696, 703 (9th Cir. 2009).

25 *Perceived Speech to the Press About the Governor's Cell Phone Use:* Plaintiff alleges
 26 that the Governor and Clinger retaliated against her for "perceived speech on matters of public
 27 concern, i.e., improper expenditures of State funds and improper use of State time by

1 Defendant Gibbons.” However, Plaintiff does not assert that she actually engaged in any of
 2 the perceived speech, thereby making it impossible to evaluate the nature of the speech with
 3 regard to what was actually said, in what context, and in what form. Moreover, no authority
 4 exists to support Plaintiff’s theory that retaliation based upon erroneously perceived speech
 5 establishes a constitutional violation in the Ninth Circuit. The circuit courts that have
 6 addressed this issue have concluded that the First Amendment affords no protection to
 7 speech that the employee did not actually utter. See, e.g., Jones v. Collins, 132 F.3d 1048,
 8 1054 (5th Cir. 1998); Fogarty v. Boles, 121 F.3d 886, 890 (3d Cir. 1997); Barkoo v. Melby,
 9 901 F.2d 613 (7th Cir. 1990). The Court concludes that, as a matter of law, to the extent
 10 Plaintiff’s retaliation claim relies upon Defendants’ mistaken belief that she spoke to the press,
 11 Plaintiff’s First Amendment claim should be dismissed.

12 *Complaints About Clinger’s Inappropriate Sexual Conduct:* Plaintiff’s retaliation claim
 13 is also based upon her allegation that Clinger “was motivated by a desire to retaliate against
 14 [her] for having complained of his improper sexually oriented conduct with his wife.” Plaintiff
 15 had also allegedly complained about Clinger’s verbal abuse in response to Plaintiff’s effort to
 16 discuss the conduct with Clinger. However, Plaintiff fails to allege any causal connection
 17 between her complaints and the alleged adverse employment action. “[I]n some [retaliation]
 18 cases, causation can be inferred from timing alone where an adverse employment action
 19 follows on the heels of protected activity.” Villiarimo v. Aloha Island Air, Inc., 281 F.3d 1054,
 20 1065 (9th Cir. 2002). However, “timing alone will not show causation in all cases; rather, ‘in
 21 order to support an inference of retaliatory motive, the termination must have occurred fairly
 22 soon after the employee’s protected expression.’” Id. Moreover, in order for temporal
 23 proximity between an employer’s knowledge of protected activity and an adverse employment
 24 action to establish causality for a *prima facie* case of retaliation, the temporal proximity must
 25 be very close. See Clark County School Dist. v. Breeden, 532 U.S. 268, 273 (2001) (citing
 26 cases finding that a three or four month period is insufficiently close to prove causation).

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1 In this case, approximately two years had passed between the time when Plaintiff
2 complained about Clinger's inappropriate conduct and the employment action taken against
3 Plaintiff. The Court finds that this period of time, as a matter of law, is insufficient to establish
4 causation for Plaintiff's retaliation claim related to her complaints of Clinger's conduct.

5 *Qualified Immunity:* Defendants assert that the Governor and Clinger are entitled to
6 qualified immunity with respect to Plaintiff's First Amendment retaliation claims. However,
7 having concluded that the Governor and Clinger committed no constitutional violations, the
8 Court need not consider whether qualified immunity applies. See Hart v. Parks, 450 F.3d
9 1059, 1071 (9th Cir. 2006) (citing Saucier v. Katz, 533 U.S. 194 (2001)).

10 2. Fourteenth Amendment Claims

11 Plaintiff asserts substantive and procedural due process claims under the Fourteenth
12 Amendment on the basis that she suffered an arbitrary adverse employment action without
13 adequate notice and a hearing. Defendants argue that Plaintiff has failed to state a valid
14 Fourteenth Amendment claim because she did not suffer deprivation of a protected liberty or
15 property interest. In particular, Defendants maintain that (1) Plaintiff was not actually
16 terminated and no liberty or property interest exists in employment in a particular employment
17 position; (2) Plaintiff was not denied procedural due process, and (3) the Governor and Clinger
18 are protected by qualified immunity.

19 *Procedural Due Process Claims:* The Fourteenth Amendment protects individuals from
20 the deprivation of property without due process of law. There are three elements for
21 procedural due process claims under Section 1983: (1) a property interest protected by the
22 Constitution; (2) a deprivation of that interest by the government; and (3) a lack of process.
23 Protman v. County of Santa Clara, 995 F.2d 898, 904 (9th Cir. 1993). Plaintiff's proposed
24 Amended Complaint alleges the deprivation of a property interest in her "continued
25 employment." Plaintiff also asserts that the adverse employment action taken by Defendants
26 deprived her of her due process rights. However, Plaintiff's deprivation of property claim lacks
27 merit because she has failed to show that any deprivation of a property interest actually
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1 occurred. Plaintiff was not deprived of continued employment, nor was her salary or
2 classification reduced as a result of Defendants' alleged conduct. Thus, Plaintiff's alleged
3 employment actions are not a deprivation of a property interest cognizable as a procedural due
4 process claims and these claims will be dismissed.

5 *Substantive Due Process Claims:* "A threshold requirement to a substantive due
6 process claim is the showing of a fundamental liberty or property interest protected by the
7 Constitution." Enquist v. Oregon Dept. of Agriculture, 478 F.3d 985, 996 (9th Cir. 2007). To
8 sustain a substantive due process claim, a plaintiff must establish facts demonstrating a
9 deprivation of "life, liberty or property in such a way that shocks the conscience or interferes
10 with rights implicit in the concept of ordered liberty." Nunez v. City of Los Angeles, 147 F.3d
11 867, 871 (9th Cir. 1998). Most federal courts have held that a public employee's state law
12 created right to employment is not a fundamental interest entitled to substantive due process
13 under the Constitution. See Nicholas v. Pennsylvania State University, 227 F.3d 133, 142-43
14 (3d Cir. 2000) (citing cases from the Second, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh Circuits).
15 The Ninth Circuit has made it clear that occupational liberty claims, under the substantive due
16 process clause, are sustainable only in "extreme cases," such as a government blacklist,
17 where a plaintiff can show a "complete prohibition on entry into a profession." Engquist, 478
18 F.3d at 998.

19 In her proposed Amended Complaint, Plaintiff alleges that she had a "legal right and
20 expectation of continued employment, constituting a property interest in her employment."
21 (Am. Complaint (#66), ¶¶ 106, 117). Plaintiff also alleges that "[t]he employment action taken
22 by Defendants against [her] was arbitrary, without reasonable basis, and shocking to the
23 conscience." Id., ¶ 118. These allegations are not equivalent to the "extreme" circumstances
24 contemplated by the Ninth Circuit and she does not allege that a particular profession is
25 foreclosed to her. Furthermore, Plaintiff fails to respond to Defendants' arguments regarding
26 substantive due process and essentially concedes by this silence that she has no valid
27 substantive due process claim. Accordingly, the Court will dismiss Plaintiff's Fourteenth
28 Amendment substantive due process claims.

1 **C. State Common Law Claims**

2 1. Breach of Contract

3 In Nevada, “[e]mployment contracts are ordinarily and presumably contracts which are
 4 terminable at will; however, an employer may expressly or impliedly agree with an employee
 5 that employment is to be for an indefinite term and may be terminated only for cause or only
 6 in accordance with established policies or procedures.” D'Angelo v. Gardner, 819 P.2d 206,
 7 211 (Nev. 1991). Nevada’s statutory and regulatory state employment scheme indicates that
 8 permanent, classified state employees are more than mere “at will” workers. Burson v. State
 9 of Nev., 1992 WL 246915, *3-4 (D.Nev.1992). Thus, Plaintiff asserts that, as a classified
 10 employee of the State of Nevada, she had a “contractual right to continued employment and
 11 a contractual right not to be terminated without good cause, without prior progressive discipline
 12 and/or without prior notice and hearing.” However, Plaintiff’s allegations do not sufficiently
 13 assert a breach of contract claim. In particular, Plaintiff fails to identify the contract that her
 14 contractual rights arise from. Moreover, Plaintiff’s argument in opposition to Defendants’
 15 motion does nothing to support her breach of contract claim.

16 Defendants persuasively argue that a classified state employee’s entitlement to
 17 continued employment, if any exists, is defined by statute and not by contract. Indeed,
 18 Nevada has implemented procedures designed to protect the interests of classified permanent
 19 state employees. See NRS Chapter 284. Accordingly, it appears that Plaintiff’s breach of
 20 contract claim should be dismissed and allegations regarding the violation of her statutory
 21 employment rights should be considered in the context of her claim of “discharge/demotion
 22 in violation of NRS Chapter 284” - a claim that has been added as a Sixteenth Claim for Relief
 23 in Plaintiff’s proposed Amended Complaint. A discussion of the viability of this claim follows
 24 below.

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1 2. Breach of the Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing (Bad Faith
 2 Discharge)

3 A bad faith discharge tort is committed when “an employer, acting in bad faith,
 4 discharges an employee who has established contractual rights of continued employment and
 5 who has developed a relationship of trust, reliance and dependency with the employer.” See
 6 Clements v. Airport Authority of Washoe County, 69 F.3d 321, 335-36 (9th Cir. 1995) (quoting
 7 D'Angelo v. Gardner, 819 P.2d 206, 211 (Nev. 1991)). As discussed above, it does not appear
 8 that Plaintiff’s public employment, as defined by statute, gave rise to any contractual rights of
 9 continued employment. Moreover, under Nevada law, a bad-faith discharge claim is available
 10 in only a “narrow class of cases in which, because of the relationship of employer to employee,
 11 the offending conduct ‘goes well beyond the bounds of ordinary liability for breach of contract.’”
 12 Id. (quoting D'Angelo, 819 P.2d at 215); see also Martin v. Sears, Roebuck and Co., 899 P.2d
 13 441, 555 (Nev. 1995) (the employer’s conduct must go “well beyond the bounds of ordinary
 14 liability for breach of contract.”). Such a special relationship must be analogous to the kind of
 15 special reliance, trust and dependency that is typically present in insurance cases. Id. The
 16 Nevada Supreme Court looks for facts such as promise of employment “until retirement,”
 17 lengthy duration of employment, and termination characterized by “deception,” “perfidy,” and
 18 “betrayal.” Id.

19 Plaintiff has alleged no facts which give rise to the inference that such a special
 20 relationship existed. Something beyond the ordinary civil service relationship must be present.
 21 Accordingly, dismissal of this claim is appropriate.

22 3. Tortious Discharge in Violation of Public Policy

23 In her proposed Amended Complaint, Plaintiff alleges that her employment was
 24 terminated in retaliation for reporting the Governor’s excessive text messaging as a violation
 25 of NRS 281A.400(7), which prohibits a public employee from using government time, property
 26 or equipment to benefit his personal or financial interests. Although the tortious discharge
 27 claim arises out of the employer-employee relationship, such a claim does not depend on a
 28 contract of continued employment between the employee and the employer. D'Angelo, 819

1 P.2d at 216. A tortious discharge may exist “when an employer dismisses an employee in
 2 retaliation for the employee's doing of acts which are consistent with or supportive of sound
 3 public policy and the common good.” Clements, 69 F.3d at 336 (quoting D'Angelo, 819 P.2d
 4 at 216). However, the Nevada Supreme Court has repeatedly held that “public policy tortious
 5 discharge actions are severely limited to those rare and exceptional cases where the
 6 employer's conduct violates strong and compelling public policy.” Wayment v. Holmes, 912
 7 P.2d 816, 818 (Nev.1996) (quoting Sands Regent v. Valgardson, 777 P.2d 898, 900 (1989)
 8 (concluding that a legislative public policy against age discrimination was not sufficiently strong
 9 to warrant an exception to the at-will employment doctrine)).

10 Without citing any authority, Plaintiff states in her opposition that retaliation for reporting
 11 improper expenditure of government funds is contrary to public policy and can therefore form
 12 the basis of a tortious discharge claim. However, this case does not present facts or issues
 13 similar to those where a tortious discharge in violation of public policy has been found in
 14 Nevada. See D'Angelo, 819 P.2d 206 (violations of public policy occurred where employers
 15 terminated employees for (1) refusing to violate the law, (2) refusing to work under conditions
 16 unreasonably dangerous to the employee, or (3) accepting jury duty); see also Hansen v.
 17 Harrah's, 675 P.2d 394 (violation of public policy occurred when an employer terminated an
 18 employee who filed a workman's compensation claim). Accordingly, the Court finds that
 19 retaliation for reporting improper expenditure of government funds is not contrary to public
 20 policy and therefore dismisses the tortious discharge claim.

21 4. Intentional Interference with Contractual Relations

22 Intentional interference with contractual relations under Nevada law requires the plaintiff
 23 to establish five elements: (1) a valid and existing contract; (2) the defendant's knowledge of
 24 the contract; (3) intentional acts intended or designed to disrupt the contractual relationship;
 25 (4) actual disruption of the contract; and (5) resulting damage. J.J. Indus., LLC v. Bennett, 71
 26 P.3d 1264, 1267 (Nev. 2003) (citing Sutherland v. Gross, 772 P.2d 1287, 1290 (Nev. 1989)).
 27 “[M]ere knowledge of the contract is insufficient to establish that the defendant intended or
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1 designed to disrupt the plaintiff's contractual relationship; instead, the plaintiff must
 2 demonstrate that the defendant intended to induce the other party to breach the contract with
 3 the plaintiff." Id. at 1268.

4 Plaintiff alleges that Defendants interfered with her contractual relations by disrupting
 5 her employment contract. However, in Nevada a party cannot, as a matter of law, tortiously
 6 interfere with its own contract. Blanck v. Hager, 360 F.Supp.2d 1137, 1154 (D.Nev. 2005)
 7 (citing Bartsas Realty, Inc. v. Nash, 402 P.2d 650, 651 (1965)). Defendants are not
 8 intervening third parties. Rather, as agents of the State of Nevada, they act as parties to the
 9 contract. Therefore, any alleged misconduct could amount only to a breach of contract, not
 10 tortious interference. Because Plaintiff can prove no set of facts which would establish a basis
 11 for judgment regarding her claim for tortious interference with contract, the Court dismisses
 12 this claim.

13 5. Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress

14 To establish a claim for intentional infliction of emotional distress in Nevada, a plaintiff
 15 must allege the following elements: (1) extreme and outrageous conduct with either the
 16 intention of, or reckless disregard for, causing emotional distress, (2) severe or extreme
 17 emotional distress suffered by the plaintiff, and (3) actual or proximate causation." See
 18 Watson v. Las Vegas Valley Water Dist., 378 F. Supp.2d 1269, 1278 (D. Nev. 2005) (quoting
 19 Olivero v. Lowe, 995 P.2d 1023, 1025 (Nev. 2000)). "Extreme and outrageous conduct is that
 20 which is 'outside all possible bounds of decency' and is regarded as 'utterly intolerable in a
 21 civilized community.'" Maduike v. Agency Rent-A-Car, 953 P.2d 24, 26 (Nev. 1998).
 22 Accordingly, liability for emotional distress does not extend to "mere insults, indignities,
 23 threats, annoyances, petty oppressions, or other trivialities." Candelore v. Clark County
 24 Sanitation Dist., 752 F. Supp. 956, 962 (D.Nev. 1990) (quoting RESTATEMENT (SECOND) OF
 25 TORTS § 46 cmt. d (1965)).

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1 In the present case, Plaintiff fails to allege conduct on the part of Defendants that would
 2 rise to the level of “extreme and outrageous conduct.” Plaintiff generally alleges that the
 3 Governor and Clinger inflicted emotional distress by “executing an ambush firing, by
 4 attempting to coerce [Plaintiff] into tendering a resignation in order to save face, and/or after
 5 the firing, into accepting a temporary position slated for elimination.” Plaintiff also asserts
 6 infliction of emotional distress caused by the Governor, Clinger and Kieckhefer “in defaming
 7 Plaintiff through their Press release of October 18, 2008.” Because Plaintiff fails to articulate
 8 any specific facts related to the punishment and defamation she allegedly suffered, it is difficult
 9 to discern what conduct Plaintiff considers to be extreme and outrageous. Additionally, the
 10 fact that a defendant's actions may frustrate, embarrass, infuriate, annoy, harass, or otherwise
 11 upset a plaintiff does not automatically imply that the plaintiff has a claim of intentional infliction
 12 of emotional distress in addition to the plaintiff's other causes of action. The conduct
 13 complained of in this cause of action is simply not “extreme and outrageous.” Burson v. State
 14 of Nev. 1992 WL 246915, *5 (D.Nev. 1992).

15 Even under the liberal rules of notice pleading, Plaintiff has failed to state sufficient facts
 16 to support her intentional infliction of emotional distress claim. Although Plaintiff does not
 17 need to provide support for her allegations in the Amended Complaint, she must state specific
 18 conduct that enables the Court to determine whether Plaintiff may be entitled to relief if she
 19 is able to prove his allegations. “The Court is not required to accept legal conclusions cast in
 20 the form of factual allegations if those conclusions cannot reasonably be drawn from the facts
 21 alleged.” Clegg v. Cult Awareness Network, 18 F.3d 752, 755 (9th Cir. 1994). Plaintiff's
 22 general statements cannot support a claim for intentional infliction of emotional distress. As
 23 such, the Court dismisses this claim.

24 6. Defamation and Defamation Per Se

25 Generally, a defamation claim requires the Plaintiff to show the following: (1) a false and
 26 defamatory statement of fact by the defendant concerning the plaintiff; (2) an unprivileged
 27 publication to a third person; (3) fault, amounting to at least negligence; and (4) actual or
 28 presumed damages. Pope v. Motel 6, 114 P.3d 277, 282 (Nev. 2005). Certain types of

1 defamatory statements are considered to be defamatory per se, and these types of statements
 2 are actionable without proof of damages. Id. Nevada has recognized statements tending to
 3 injure the plaintiff in his or her business or profession as defamatory per se. Chowdhry v.
 4 NLVH, Inc., 851 P.2d 459, 484 (Nev. 1993).

5 Plaintiff alleges that Defendants published defamatory statements when they issued
 6 a press release in October of 2008 stating that the employment action taken against Plaintiff
 7 was based on performance issues. Further, Plaintiff alleges that these statements qualify as
 8 "defamation per se," because the false statements imply that Plaintiff was unfit in her
 9 profession as a certified public accountant. Plaintiff alleges that Defendants' false statements
 10 were published negligently. Furthermore, Plaintiff asserts that the statements were not
 11 privileged. As a result of the defamation, Plaintiff alleges she suffered economic damages.
 12 Accepting the truth of Plaintiff's allegations, Plaintiff has sufficiently pled a claim of defamation
 13 and this claim will therefore not be dismissed.

14 7. Invasion of Privacy/False Light Claim
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16 Nevada, like many other jurisdictions, has adopted the Restatement's recognition that
 17 the tort of invasion of privacy may take the following four forms: "(1) unreasonable intrusion
 18 upon the seclusion of another; (2) appropriation of the name or likeness of another; (3)
 19 unreasonable publicity given to private facts; and (4) publicity unreasonably placing another
 20 in a false light before the public." People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) v.
 21 Berosini, 895 P.2d 1269, 1278 (Nev. 1995); Restatement (Second) of Torts § 652A(2) (1977).
 22 In this case, Plaintiff rests her invasion claim upon the fourth form of the tort - publicity placing
 23 another in a false light.

24 In Nevada, false light extends beyond defamation in one respect: a plaintiff need not
 25 show injury to reputation. See Flowers v. Carville, 310 F.3d 1118, 1132-33 (9th Cir. 2002)
 26 "The false light privacy action differs from a defamation action is that the injury in privacy
 27 actions is mental distress from having been exposed to public view, while the injury in
 28 defamation actions is damage to reputation." Flowers, 310 F.3d at 1132-33 (quoting Bobby

1 Berosini, 895 P.2d at 1274 n. 4). Some falsehoods may cause subjective emotional distress
 2 even though they cause no loss of esteem, in which case false light may permit recovery even
 3 though defamation would not. Id.

4 Plaintiff has alleged emotional distress separate from injury to her reputation. It is
 5 possible that a jury could award her damages for false light but not for defamation if it found
 6 that she suffered subjective distress but not reputational injury. Because of this theoretical
 7 possibility, Plaintiff has alleged a viable cause of action and this claim will not be dismissed.

8. Violation of NRS Chapter 284

9 Nevada's statutory and regulatory state employment scheme outlines procedures
 10 designed to protect the interests of classified permanent state employees. See NRS Chapter
 11 284. In her proposed Amended Complaint, Plaintiff adds a claim for discharge/demotion in
 12 violation of NRS Chapter 284. Specifically, Plaintiff alleges that the employment action taken
 13 against her violated the following statutory provisions: NRS 284.383, requiring advance
 14 warning of any alleged job deficiency and progressive discipline as a precondition to
 15 termination or demotion; NRS 284.385, requiring a written statement of reasons as a
 16 precondition to termination; and NRS 284.285 and 284.390, requiring just cause for
 17 termination or demotion of a classified employee.¹

18 Defendants oppose Plaintiff's claim under Chapter 284 because Plaintiff's allegations
 19 "demonstrate that she was not dismissed or demoted, as defined in NRS 284.383-390." Defendants
 20 continue to maintain that Plaintiff was merely transferred from one position to
 21 another, not terminated or demoted, and she was therefore not entitled to notice and a
 22 hearing. However, at this stage of proceedings, any dispute in the facts asserted by the
 23 parties must be resolved in Plaintiff's favor and "all allegations of material fact are taken as
 24 true and construed in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party." Silvas v. E*Trade

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26 ¹ The Nevada Administrative Code ("NAC") elaborates further on the protections afforded to
 27 state employees. The NAC requires that the employee be formally warned or reprimanded as set forth
 28 in NAC 284.638 before the appointing authority may demote or dismiss the employee. NAC
 284.646(1). Further, the authority may only demote or dismiss the employee pursuant to one or more
 of the eighteen enumerated causes listed in NAC 284.650. Finally, the authority must provide the
 demoted or dismissed employee with a hearing and must "[s]pecify the charges, the reasons for them
 and the cause of action contained in NAC 284.650 on which the proposed action is based." NAC
 284.656(1)(b)(3).

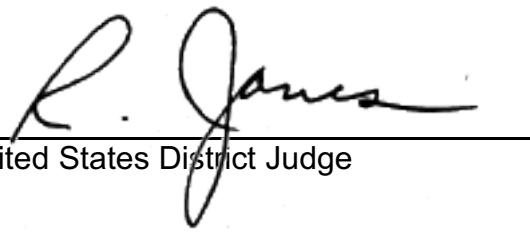
1 Mortgage Corp., 514 F.3d 1001, 1003-04 (9th Cir. 2008). Accordingly, taking the allegations
2 in the complaint as true, Plaintiff has stated a viable claim for violations of NRS Chapter 284.

3 **V. CONCLUSION**

4 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings (#46) is
5 GRANTED IN PART and DENIED IN PART.

6 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that THE Motion to Amend Complaint (#66) is GRANTED.

7 DATED: This 26th day of March, 2010.

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12 United States District Judge
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